Written by

Ruth Moran, Adobe Language Services LLC, PO Box 811, New Castle, VA 24127 (540) 204-2610, ruthmoran@pobox.com

With Contributions from Sources Listed on Final Slide and Joslaine Austin, Arara Language Solutions, LLC PO Box 20476, Roanoke, VA 24018 (540)525-5477, joslaine@araralanguagesolutions.com www.araralanguagesolutions.com

- 1) Cultural competency tips to effectively interact with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) families.
- 2) Information on locating a competent interpreter or translator, and what the difference is between the two.

Effectively Interacting with Limited English Proficiency Families includes (continued):

- 3) Recommendations on conducting the following types of meetings and the correct seating arrangement when using an interpreter:
 - a)home visits
 - b)information gathering interviews -one or two workers, one or more LEPs c)parent teacher conferences
 - d)planning meetings such as treatment team meetings, Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT), Individual Educational Program (IEP)
 - -in person
 - -telephone conference
 - e) court
 - f) forensic interview
 - g) medical examination

Effectively Interacting with Limited English Proficiency Families includes (continued):

- 4) Culture shock and its impact on immigrants' adjustment to their new culture.
- 5) Ideas of how professionals and volunteers can assist newcomers with Limited English Proficiency in your community.

SECTION 1 Cultural Competency Tips

- 1. Speak clearly and slowly, but not loudly.
- 2. Avoid slang, idioms, and jokes which may be confusing.
- 3. Use professional manners. (The American culture tends to be more relaxed and less formal than many other cultures.) Examples: "How can I help you?" "Please come in." "Please sit down."

Cultural Competency Tips (continued)

- 4. Use whole hand gestures to indicate where you would like the person to sit, which office you would like them to enter, etc.
- 5. Avoid pointing your finger directly at anyone as this is considered rude in many cultures. Instead use the whole hand in a palm up position to indicate who someone is.
- 6. Use an interpreter over the phone, if possible, to find out why the family has come to your office or called. (More on interpreters in the presentation.)

Cultural Competency Tips (continued)

7. Know what cultures and languages are represented in the LEP family, especially if you will have repeat contact with the family. One way to do that is by using a Home Language Survey. An example follows in the next two slides.

For electronic copies of this Home Language Survey in English and Spanish, please email me, Ruth Moran, at ruthmoran@pobox.com. I have permission from Salem City Schools to share these documents.

SALEM CITY SCHOOLS STUDENT HOME LANGUAGE SURVEY

(To be completed upon registration for all new kindergarten and incoming students)

Relation	ship of persor	i completing	survey:		
Mother	Father	Guardian	_Other		
Was the	student born	outside the	United States? N	loYes* _.	
*If yes,	Birth Country	7 • •	Birth Place:_		

Student Inform	ation
First Name:	Date of Birth:
Last Name:	
What language(s) are spoken in yo	our home?
Which language did your child lea	rn first?
Which language does your child u	se most frequently at home?
In what language would you prefe school?	r to get information from the
Has the student ever received ESL	, or ELL services?
No Yes Unsure	

SECTION 2 Information on locating a competent interpreter or translator,

and the difference between the two roles.

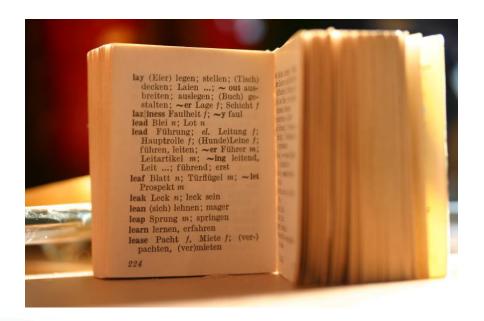
INTERPRETERS (Spoken)

VS

TRANSLATORS (Written)



Renders a message
spoken or signed
from one language into another.





Three Types of Interpretation

Consecutive

• The speaker says a sentence or two and then pauses for the interpretation. The interpreter communicates the information in another language. The speaker resumes when the interpreter is finished.

Sight Translation

Simultaneous

 The speaker and the interpreter talk at the same time. Many times of the recipient of the interpretation is wearing a headset and the interpreter is in a soundproof booth.

The interpreter reads a document in one language and tells what it says in another language.

Role of Interpreter as Neutral Party versus Advocate

Legal Interpreting In Court

• The interpreter serves as a neutral party. The interpreter communicates the information in another language exactly as it was spoken. The interpreter may not interject even when the interpreter suspects that the LEP did not understand the question, context or cultural nuances.

Medical/Social Services/Education, etc.

 In the medical, social services, education and other non-legal settings, the goals of all of the parties is the same – the best interest of the LEP family. Therefore, the interpreter fulfills an additional role of advocate. The interpreter ensures that the LEP family understands the information and provides cultural insights.

- 1. Find out if your organization already has contracted with an interpreter/translation company. Are you required to use that service?
- Avoid the use untrained interpreters such as the client's relatives, friends and neighbors. There is no guarantee of the accuracy of the interpretation or that confidentiality will be maintained.

Use of Children as Interpreters

Don't Use Children as Interpreters

- Language skills
 - Still emerging
 - Not balanced—may miss key information
- Emotional toll
 - Conveying bad news
 - Impact on Client-child relationship
 - Responsibility
- Social impact
 - Missing school
 - Privacy



Be very specific in making your request so that the interpreter/translation service can match your request with the best possible interpreter or translator for the job.

FOR INTERPRETATION:

- ➤ What is the source language? Usually English.
- What is the target language? The language of the LEP.
- Where will the meeting take place?
- What type of meeting is it?
- What is the topic?
- > How many people will be participating in the meeting?
- For telephone conferences: How many will be participating in the location of the interpreter and how many will be participating by phone?

FOR DOCUMENT TRANSLATION:

- What is the source language? (The language in which the document is written.)
- What is the target language? (The document will be translated into this language.)
- What is the specific topic?
- Who is the intended audience of the translated document?
- How soon do you need the document translated?

(continued)

- Check The American Translators Association's Directory <u>https://www.atanet.org/onlinedirectories/</u>
- 4. See the list of companies at the end of this presentation that have contributed to this presentation.



Q search Click here to search the online directory »



CERTIFICATION

MEMBERSHIP Home » Online Directories » Online Directories of Translators and Interpreters

Directory of Translators and Interpreters

Advanced Search

Welcome Guest!

ABOUT US

Use the advanced search to look for a translator or interpreter with very specific skills and services. Options allow you to search by location, languages, specialties, services, translation tools, computer equipment, keywords, and more.

RESOURCES

Translators work with the written word, transferring text from a source language into a target language. Interpreters work with the spoken word, transferring speech from a source language into a target language.

Location *Zip (US Only): Within 100 Miles ▼ OR *State: Any State ▼ OR *Country: Any ₹

Language			
From: Not Selected	▼ Into:	Not Selected	₩
Additional Language Search			
If you are searching for a langu	iage not	listed, please enter it l	below:

Directory of Translators and Interpreters

PRESS ROOM

Introduction

EVENTS

Find a Translator

Find an Interpreter

Search by Last Name

Advanced Search

Directory of Language Companies

Introduction

Find a Translation Company

Find an Interpreting Company

Search by Company Name

Advanced Search

SECTION 3

Recommendations on conducting meetings and the correct seating arrangement when using an interpreter.

SECTION 3

Recommendations on conducting ANY type of meetings when using an interpreter:

*Before the meeting

*At the start of the meeting

*During the meeting

*After the meeting

Northern Territory Government, Australia

Before the Interview

- It is important that you have a short briefing with the interpreter to inform them of the purpose of the interview.
- You must tell them if you will be using 'jargon' or technical terms, and you may need to explain in English what these terms mean. Many English terms and concepts do not have an international language equivalent.
- The briefing gives the interpreter the chance to ask questions about the subject matter of the session and about difficult terms in order to understand and interpret them properly.
- The briefing also helps to decide what style of interpreting is required.

Northern Territory Government, Australia

At the Start of the Interview

- At the beginning of the interview you should introduce the interpreter and allow the interpreter to explain their role.
- Many people have never been provided with an interpreter and need to understand that the interpreter is there only to interpret what you are saying, not to take sides, give advice or make judgements.
- You should also reassure the client that the interpreter is under a strict code of ethics and can not tell anyone outside the meeting what was said.
- Always remember, you are in charge of the interview, not the interpreter.

During the Interview

During the interview you should do all of the following:

- . speak clearly using short sentences and plain English
- . only speak one idea at a time
- pause to allow sufficient time for the client to answer and the interpreter to interpret
- permit the interpreter to ask for clarification or repetition if the message from either party is unclear
- speak directly to the client, not the interpreter, so they can see your facial expression, and you can see theirs - but be aware that direct eye contact is inappropriate or considered to be bad manners in some cultures

Northern Territory Government, Australia

During the Interview (continued)

During the interview you should do all of the following:

- avoid chatting with the interpreter and also discourage the client from chatting to the interpreter
- stay in the interview room leaving the room can make it awkward for the interpreter and client, and can place the interpreter in a compromising position
- never ask the interpreter for his/her personal opinion of the client or their actions
- clarify if the message has been understood both ways, ask the client to tell you what they think you have said in their own words.

Northern Territory Government, Australia

After the Interview

 When the client has left, debrief the interpreter, especially after stressful and traumatic sessions.

https://nt.gov.au/community/interpreting-and-translatingservices/interpreting-and-translating-service-nt/interpreting-process

Document the use of an interpreter.

SECTION 3: HOME VISITS

- 1. Always conduct a home visit with another professional. In this case, the interpreter will be the other professional visiting the home.
- 2. Wear your ID badge on top of any coats or jackets so that it will be visible when you approach the home.

SECTION 3: **HOME VISITS** (continued)

- 3. Brief the interpreter BEFORE approaching the home:
 - *inform the interpreter of the purpose of the home visit
 - *review jargon and technical vocabulary that will be used
 - *ask the interpreter for cultural competency tips.
 - (If the family is from certain Asian cultures, you will not want to look the adults directly in the eyes, at least not at first, as this is considered rude.)
 - *inform the interpreter if you would like the interpreter to knock on the door, speak to the family if they call through the door or window, and handle formalities outside the door.

Effectively Interacting with Limited English Proficiency Families SECTION 3: **HOME VISITS** (continued)

- 4. After knocking or ringing the doorbell, stand sideways at the door (instead of facing the door). This allows the family to discreetly identify who is at the door without someone inadvertently looking at them.
- 5. Avoid chatting amongst yourselves outside the door or mentioning any confidential information. Be aware that there may be neighbors listening.

SECTION 3 - HOME VISITS (continued)

- 6. When the family opens the door:
 - -Greet the family.
 - -Identify yourselves.
 - -Remind them of the reason for the visit if they seem confused.
- -When they invite you inside acknowledge that they are giving you permission to enter their home. In Spanish, we say "con permiso" which is "with permission". The Spanish speakers respond with "propio" which is "appropriate". You could also say, "Thank you for allowing us to enter your home." It helps the family relax, because you are acknowledging that the family has authority over their space.

SECTION 3 - HOME VISITS (continued)

- 7. After you enter the home:
 - -Stand until you are offered a seat.
 - -Introduce yourselves more thoroughly after all family members participating are present.
 - -Ask to be introduced to each member of the family, if it does not occur naturally.
 - -Review the reason for the visit.
- -Explain that both the worker and the interpreter will keep all information confidential. The family may know the interpreter from another setting. Also, the interpreter might serve other clients who know this family or are curious about them.

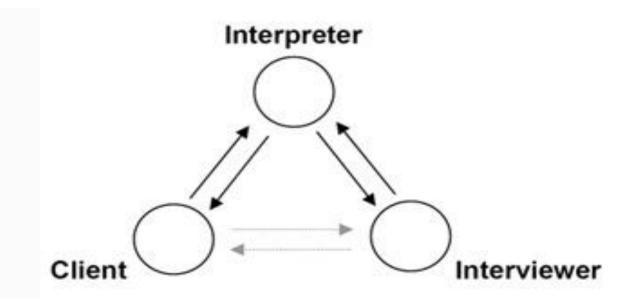
SECTION 3 - HOME VISITS (continued)

- 8. After completing the reason for the visit, you may want to ask the family if they need help with anything. Many times you can help the family resolve small matters which are huge obstacles for them. (Examples: Information of where to find resources, help setting up an appointment for the child, providing the dates of school holidays, etc.) PLEASE NOTE: The interpreter should not be asked to provide this information or to sight read documents unrelated to your visit.
- 9. When you are concluding your visit:
 - -Thank the family for allowing you to visit them.
 - -Let them know when they can expect to hear back from you or when they need to attend the next meeting.

SECTION 3 - INFORMATION GATHERING INTERVIEWS

One or two workers, the LEP Family, and the interpreter

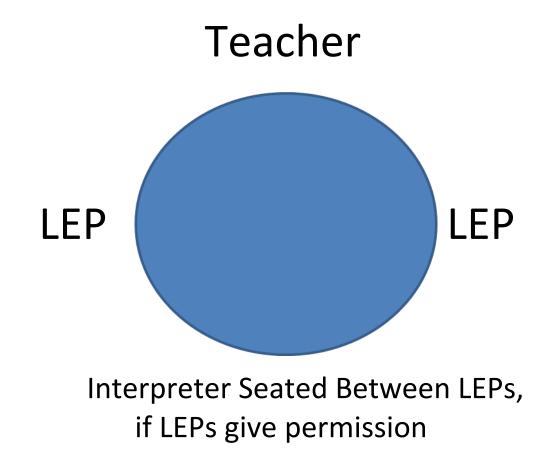
Make sure the interpreter is seated where everyone can be easily heard. If possible have the interpreter sit in a neutral position by forming a triangle.



SECTION 3 - PARENT TEACHER CONFERENCES

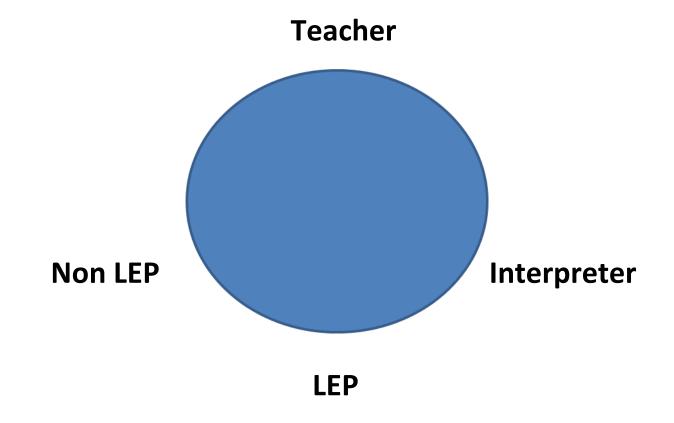
- The teacher should indicate to the interpreter whether or not the student will be participating as well as the parent(s).
- All school age siblings and friends should be outside the room during the conference due to confidentiality and possible embarrassment for the student in question during or after the conference.
- It is helpful for the teacher to have activities prepared for students who are too young to participate in the conference.

SECTION 3 - **PARENT TEACHER CONFERENCES** (continued)



SECTION 3 - **PARENT TEACHER CONFERENCES** (continued)

A Parent Teacher Conference with One LEP and One Non LEP



SECTION 3 - IN PERSON PLANNING MEETINGS

(Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT), Individual Educational Program (IEP), Treatment Team, etc.) and seating arrangements when using an interpreter.

	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	
	Team	Team	Team	Team	Team	
	Member	Member	Chair	Member	Member	
Planning		•		•	•	Planning
Team						Team
Member						Member
	Planning	LEP Parent 1	Interpreter	LEP Parent 2	Planning	
	Team				Team	
	Member				Member	

SECTION 3 - IN PERSON PLANNING MEETINGS

(Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT), Individual Educational Program (IEP), Treatment Team, etc.) and seating arrangements when using an interpreter.

	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	
	Team	Team	Team	Team	Team	
	Member	Member	Chair	Member	Member	
Planning					•	Planning
Team						Team
Member						Member
	Planning	Non LEP	LEP Parent	Interpreter	Planning	
	Team	Parent			Team	
	Member				Member	

SECTION 3 - TELEPHONE CONFERENCE PLANNING MEETINGS

(Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT), Individual Educational Program (IEP), Treatment Team, etc.) when using an interpreter.

*Provide the interpreter with a list all of participants and their roles/titles and organizations indicating who will be in person or on the phone.

*Have the interpreter sit where it is possible to hear everyone and to be heard by everyone - near the phone and centrally positioned.

SECTION 3 – COURT

- ☐ A court interpreter will stand beside the LEP and only interpret exactly what is said.
- ☐ A court interpreter acts as a neutral party.

SECTION 3 – FORENSIC INTERVIEW

- ☐ The interpreter will sit beside the interviewer so that the child can see both people and not accidently be bumped or touched.
- ☐ It is important that the child not be touched even in a friendly or compassionate gesture.

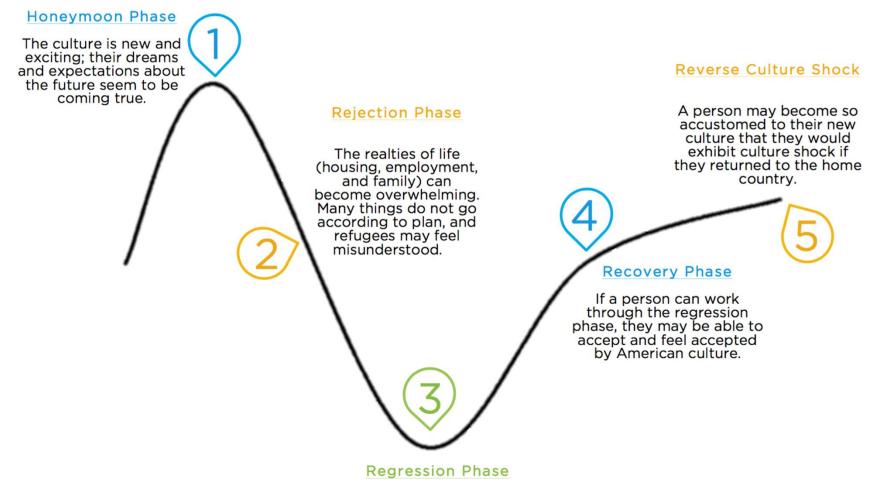
SECTION 3 – MEDICAL EXAMINATION

- ☐ The interpreter will stand with his/her back toward the patient or behind a curtain.
- ☐ In Radiology the interpreter stands inside the room for instruction, but outside of the room during an x-ray.

SECTION 4

Culture Shock and its Impact on Immigrants' Adjustment to their New Culture.

Culture Shock



In order to deal with the stressful changes, a refugee may only try to surround himself with people of their own culture.

SECTION 5

Ideas of how Professionals and Volunteers can Assist Newcomers with Limited English Proficiency in Your Community

• If you want to get a LEP talking, let the adult or child talk about his/her areas of expertise. Here's one way to get the conversation moving. Jean Warren, ELL Instructor, West Salem Elementary, shared "...go to the library, children's section, and get pictorial books on their country. They LOVE to see familiar pictures of people, dress, geography. For those who have some English, I will have them teach me about their culture."

SECTION 5

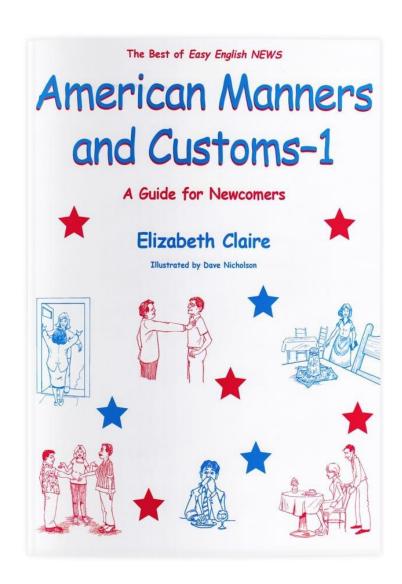
Ideas of how Professionals and Volunteers can Assist Newcomers with Limited English Proficiency in Your Community

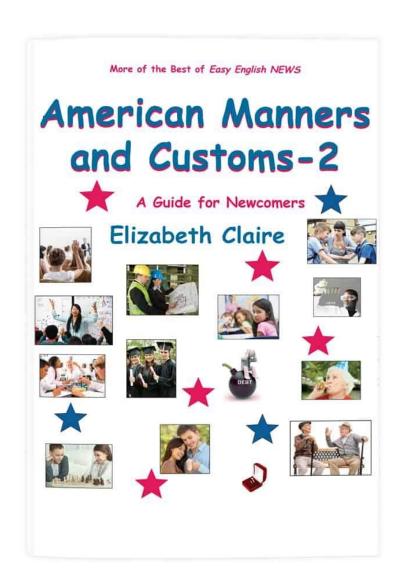
Provide a list of adult English for Speakers of Other Languages
 (ESOL)/English as a Second Language (ESL) classes. Check with your
 Regional Adult Education office for a list. Go to the VDOE website to
 find your regional Adult Ed office's contact information.

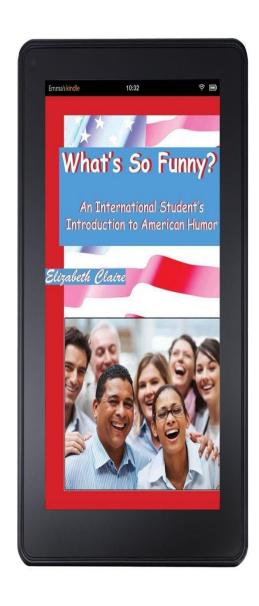
http://www.doe.virginia.gov/instruction/adulted/regional_program
s/index.shtml

Provide Resources for Cultural Adjustment

https://www.elizabethclaire.com/







What's So Funny? By Elizabeth Claire

https://www.elizabethclaire.com/collections/books-on-kindle/products/whats-so-funny-an-international-students-introduction-to-american-humor-kindle-edition

Laugh while you learn about American Culture. What's So Funny? is a unique, many-angled approach to break through the cultural and linguistic barriers to American humor.

It was designed for intermediate and advanced college conversation classes, foreign business people, immigrants and visitors to the U.S.--and anyone else curious about why Americans laugh.

What's So Funny? contains over 200 American jokes, tested for funniness, with the background of insights needed to understand American stereotypes, anxieties, resentments, fears and social tensions. The jokes are in categories: school, children, college, professors, men, women, marriage, drunks, psychiatrists, patients, policemen, bosses, barbers, waiters, modern times, inflation, crime, government, politics, religion, taxes, human imperfections and stupidity.

This is a "clean" jokebook, with no sex, bathroom, or vulgar jokes.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

• Especially for Military Families: Sesame Street's "Talk, Listen, Connect" in English and Spanish, FREE, can be viewed from website or downloaded.

http://www.sesameworkshop.org/what-we-do/our-initiatives/military-families/

TALK, LISTEN, CONNECT

And the second s





Arming military families with love, laughter, and practical tools for deployment

Almost 800,000 preschoolers are separated from a parent serving in the U.S. military.

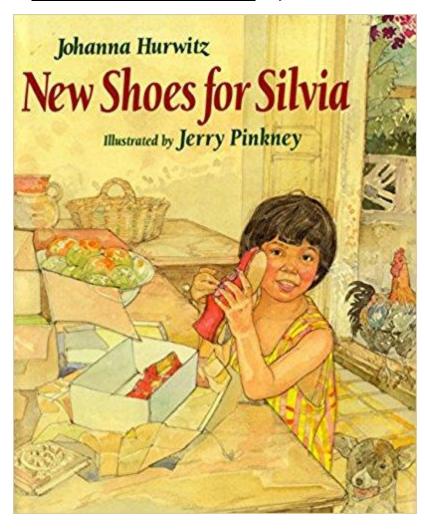
When we think of war and deployment, we rarely

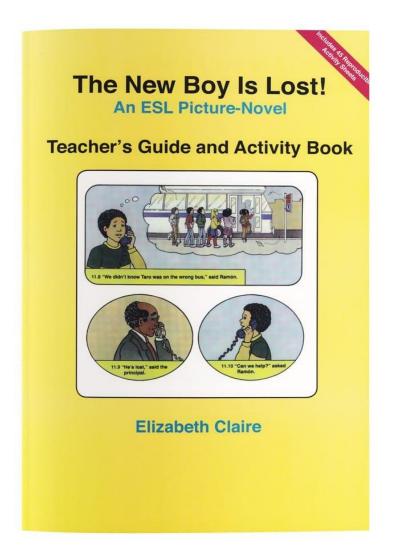
especially created for this purpose guide families through such tough transitions by showing how real families as well as furry monsters deal with similar circumstances.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Books to read with youth and families transitioning culture/language:

- *New Shoes for Sylvia by Johanna Hurwitz, Illustrated by Jerry Pinkney
- *The New Boy is Lost! By Elizabeth Claire





ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

U. S. Department of Education, Title VI Language Resource Centers, nflrc.org

Multicultural Community Service, mcsdc.org

Written by Ruth Moran, Adobe Language Services LLC PO Box 811, New Castle, VA 24127, (540) 204-2610, ruthmoran@pobox.com

Contributors

Joslaine Austin, Arara Language Solutions, LLC, PO Box 20476, Roanoke, VA 24018, (540) 525-5477, joslaine@araralanguagesolutions.com, www.araralanguagesolutions.com

Salem City Schools, 510 South College Avenue, Salem, VA 24153

The Language Group, 4705 Columbus Street, Suite 300, Virginia Beach, VA 23462 T. 757-431-9004, 800-654-7481, www.thelanguagegroup.com

The American Translators Association, www.atanet.org

Northern Territory Government, Australia, https://nt.gov.au/community/interpreting-and-translating-service-nt/interpreting-process

Christina Rouse, MSW, Forensic Interviewer, Children's Trust, 541 Luck Avenue, Suite 308, Roanoke, VA 24016, 540-344-3579, extension 10, christina.rouse@roact.org

Jean Warren, ELL Instructor, West Salem Elementary, Salem, VA